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AMUSEMENTS:

CANTERBURY HALL,

LOUISIANA AVERUE, REAR STREET. Bear of National and Metropolitan Hotels.

Also of the Varieties, New York, and Canterbury
Advandria, Va.

Blage Manager

GREAT NATIONAL GREAT NATIONAL GREAT NATIONAL AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.

STILL TRIUMPHANT AND UNAPPROACHABLE In Merit and Success, challenges comparison as it proudly arrays before the Public the following

OVERWHELMING OVERWHELMING ASSEMBLAGE OF GENIUS, ASSEMBLAGE OF GENIUS,

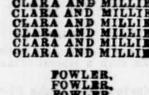
Embracing Representative Stars of THE DRAMA, THE OPERA, THE BALLET, THE PANTOMIME, AND STHIOPIAN COMEDY.

First appearance of



A lady of rare vocal accomplishments, and universally admitted by musicians, professors of music, and musical critics, to be a most finished artiste in vocal music, possessing a voice of extraordinary sweetness and of great scope and comordinary sweetness and of great scope and com-pass, executing the most difficult trills with unaf-fected proficiency and in every range of the scale her singing is characterized by a richness of mod-ulation and clearness of intonation rarely equalled except by first-class opera prima donnas. This lady is now added to the combination of real ster-ling merit performing at the Canterbury, at an exorbitant salary.

Fourth Week of the Two Graces,



Whose brilliant Succession of

have been the admiration of CROWDED AUDIENCES.

they will appear to-night in the grand ballet of

SYLPH OF THE MOUNTAIN, SYLPH OF THE MOUNTAIN, SYLPH OF THE MOUNTAIN,

Arranged by MONS. SZOLLOSY, assisted by the Boquet of Beauty, HAURA LECLAIRE, TILLY FORBES,
KATE HARRISON, JOSEPHINE PARKER,
ELLA PARKER, SUSIE WILSON,
KATE ULLMAN, CARRIE GARDNER,
MARY GARDNER,

in their most acceptable efforts.

The Delebrated Ethiopian Trie. MULLIGAN, REDDEN AND CLARK, MULLIGAN, REDDEN AND CLARK, in new Songs and Dances.

THE PLANTATION SCENE FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Introducing the

ENTIRE COMPANY IN A NUMBER OF PLANTATION SONGS, PLANTATION SONGS,

WALK AROUNDS, &c.,

concluding with the new

GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU. GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU. GRAND PATRIOTIC TABLEAU.

Received with Shouts of applause nightly by CROWDED AUDIENCES.

The Laughable Parce of SMITH & BROWN, haracters by the Dramatic Corps.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOOD.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

OTICE.-WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND BENEFIT OF JOHN ESPUTA. LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA.

which occasion over PIFTY MUSICIANS HAVE VOLUNTERED. besides a Grand and Varied Bill will be given AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

COURTING HAS SOLD TO STATE OF STATE OF

VOL. XXV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865.

Nº. 3,808.

can an are tery writing to found the th act dance work it makes after an it.

AMUSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON THE !TER. Corner 11th and C streets, near Penns, ave.

GROVER'S NEW THEATER. Permylvania Avenue, near Willard's.

GREAT SUCCESS!
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
THIS EVENING.
Will again be presented Mrs. Harriet Beecher
Stowe's great work of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with the best of characters ever selected for the
same piece.

WYMAN. MAGICIAN-WIZZARD-VENTRILOQUIST! ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 7TH STREET, Commencing on TUBSDAY NIGHT, 16th, and BVERY NIGHT until further notice.

Also, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Wyman uses Chickering & Son's Pianos, S.
D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and Tompkins's Drum, engaged from John F. Ellis's Music Store, 306 Pa. avenue.

my 16-5t

ITUN |-FROLIC |-GAIETY |-MIRTH |

PROCLAMATION:

MILITARY HALL,

397 PENN'A AVENUE,

Between Four and a half and Sixth Streets,

WILL BE OPEN TO NIGHT With an

ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY)

BINGING

AND DANCING.

BRAUTIFUL GIRLS!

ADMISSION FREE!

ADMISSION PREE GROVER'S NEW THEATER.

P. A. HERBERT.....Business Manager GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT TOUR PRIMO TENORE OF THE GRAND OPERA.

M. THEODORE HABRLMANN
Begs leave to announce to his many friends and
the public that he will give
A GRAND SACRED CONCERT BUNDAY BURNING, MAY 21, 1865,

The enly one, most positively, this season. The following artists will appear:

M. THEODORE HABELMANN,
Prime Tenore from the Grand German Opera;

M'LLE NABBELL,
Solo Pianist from Paris;
M'LLE PAULINE CANISSA,
Soprano from the Grand German Opera;
M. HEINBICH STEINECKE,
Prime Baritans from the Grand German Opera; Primo Baritene from the Grand German Opera;

and others.

MB. ADOLPH NEUENDORFF...... Conductor

The programme will be published in future ad-Tickets to Parquet, Dress Circle, and Balcony, \$1, a limited number of Reserved Seats in the Orchestra. 10 cents extra. which can be had at the BOX OFFICE OF THE THEATER ONLY. Family Circle. 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Metzerott's Music Store,
Penn. avenne.

my 15 tf

METROPOLITAN HALL.

THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF TAL-

METROPOLITAN COMPANY.
LOOK AT OUR TALENT.
MISS HENNUTTE,
MISS JOSEPHENE MES. MANIE,
MISS ANLEAN.
MISS KITY LEE, MISS VIGLA CLIFTON,
MISS FRANK LAFALLE.
G HINER

MISS FRANK LAPALLE,
G. HINES,
FRED. YOUNKENS.
G. NACHMAN
THE BEST COMBINATION OF ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.
The Bar is always stocked with the best
Liquors and Segars.
The Proprietor spares no pains to please his
patrons. ADMISSION PREE.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. OXFORD! OXFORD! OXFORD! MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE.

Ninth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Child he ever seen."

In connection with the above will be given an entirely new

OLIO ENTERTAINMENT, including all the old favorites, and a number of

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF DAY. LADIES MATINEES at this House will be given on WEDNESDAYS in future, until further notice.

MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN
THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
In order to give definite shape to the desire so
generally expressed that a suitable Menument
should be erected in the City of Washington to the
memory of Abraham Lincoln, the City Councils
of Washington have taken action, resulting in the
formation of an Association to be called the LINCOLN MATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
with the following officers:

with the following officers:

President—RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

Beeretary—CROSBY 8. NOYES.

Treasurer—GEORGE W. RIGGS.

The Directors will be announced hereafter.

It is proposed to raise for the purpose the sum of at least \$100,000 by subscriptions, to be limited in amount from one dollar to ten per individual contributor.

tributor.
Such is the general solicitude to contribute for such a purpose that it is not doubted that the amount requisite can be promptly raised and the monument erected within the year 1865.

Duly authorized collectors will be designated for this District, and persons throughout the country disposed to convribute can send their contributions to GEORGE W. BIGGS, Esq., Treasurer of the Association.

As it may be difficult to send individual receipts for the contributions received, they will be ac-

for the contributions received, they will be acknowledged from time to time through the public It is earnestly hoped that every newspaper throughout the country will call attention to the object of this Association, and give it such editorial encouragement as shall secure a general recognition.

It is the desire of the Association to raise s

monument that shall be properly commemorative of the sublime life and character of the largented deceased—one that shall be creditable alike to the eity and nation

With such ends in view, it is not doubted that
this appeal will meet a prompt and universal
my2 lm

FOR SALE-A TROTTING HORSE, five years old this spring, a thorough bred Canadiau, bandsome and very stylish, and one of the best saddle or harness horses in this country. Can trot or rack a mile in three minutes.

ALFRED JONES. Feed Dealer, my 9-lm* 126 K street, and Center Market. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and A fPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense,
little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and
no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and oder, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious
properties.

Mar 25-6m

NAPOLEON'S LIFE OF JULIUS CESAR. FRANCE TAYLOR. Sp 24

THE ASSASSINATION.

FRIDAY'S TESTIMONY.

THE REBEL LEADERS IN THE PLOT MEANS FURNISHED FROM RICHMOND

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

JAKE THOMPSON, SANDERS & CO. AS-SISTING. The following embraces the portion of the testimony of last Friday, from which the injunction of secresy has been removed: HENRY VAN STEINACKER, a witness called for the prosecution, testified as follows: By Judge Advocate Holt - Witness has been for several years in the military service of the so-called Confederate States? I was employed in the Topographical Department, ranking an engineer officer, with the pay of an engineer officer, on the staff of General Edward Johnson. Q. Were you or not in the State of Virginia in the summer of 1863, and at what point? A. When we came back from Pennsylvania, after the battle of Geitysburg, I was ordered with another engineer lieutenant, who was very sick, to convey him to his home at Staunton, in the Valley of Virginia; and from there I took my way back to find the army again; and near Harrisonburg, twentyfive miles from Staunton, at Swift Run Gap, I was overtaken by three citizens, with whom I got better acquainted after having ridden a while with them, and I found them out to beong to Maryland. The name of one was Booth, and the other's name was Shepherd. Q. Do you remember the features of Booth Look at that photograph. [Handing to witness a photograph of J. Wilkes Booth.] A. There is a resemblance, but the face was ful ler. Q. You think it is the same person, but he had a fuller face than this? A. I believe it Q. Did you learn at that time that it was John Wilkes Booth, the actor? A. I heard the other gentlemen call him Booth. I thought first it was a nickname, but afterward I found out that it was Booth. Q. How far did you ride with those persons? A. We stayed at the tayern at the foot of the mountain until the next day. There I got better acquainted with them. Q. How long were you together ! How many hours do you suppose? A. Eighteen or twenty hours. Q. Did you have any fere conversations in regard to public affairs while you were with him? A. Yes, sir. Q. Will you state what Booth said to you in regard to any contemplated purpose of tracks. contemplated purpose of attack upon the President of the United States? State all that he said A. I was asked by Booth and those others, too, what I thought of the probable success of the Confederacy; and I told them that after such a chase as we had then got from Gettysburg, I believed it looked rather gloomy; and then Booth told me "that is nonsense; if we only act our part right the Confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout, and the Confederacy will gain their independence anyhow." That was the expression at the time. Q. What did you un-derstand by the expression, he "must go up the spout," from all that Booth said? A. It

was a common expression, meaning he must be killed. That I understood always. Q. Did he state under what circumstances that would become necessary? A. He said so soon as the Confederacy was near giving out, so soon as the Confederacy was near giving out, so soon as they were nearly whipped, that must be done; that would be the final resource to gain the independence of the Confederacy. Q. Did the citizens who were with him engage in conversation? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did they seem to assent to his sentiments? A. Certainly. Q. Did not Booth know that you were a Confederate soldier? A. Yes, sir. They asked. federate soldier? A. Yes, sir. They asked when they overtook me on the road, where l when they overtook me on the road, where I was going to. I told them I belonged to General Edward Johnson's staff, and was going to the army, coming from Staunton. Q. At what point did you arrive together? A I do not know the name of the place; it is near the foot of the Swift Run Gap. Q. Did you meet there a number of Confederate officers—I speak of the end of your ride—with the Stonewall Brithe and of your ride—with the Stonewall Brithere. the end of your ride—with the Stonewall Brigade? A. Yes, sir. That was about three or four days afterwards. They went from me the next day. My horse could not keep up with the other horses; they were splendidly mounted, and my horse was nearly broken down; so they went on. Three or four days afterwards I was called to some of the region. afterwards I was called to some of the regimental camps, and told that some strangers friends of mine, wanted to see me. I did not know who it was. When I came to camp, I found those three citizens, and was introduced by Captain Randolph personally, formally to Booth and Stephens. Q. Was that the Stonewall Brigade! A. It was at the camp of the 2d Virginia regiment. Q Do you er do you not know whether there was a secret meeting of rebel officers on that

occasion? A. That evening there was a secret

meeting, where I was not admitted. Q. Did they state to you the purpose of that meeting, and what conclusion they reached? A. Some officer afterwards, who was about the meeting

stated to me what was the purpose of it. Q. Was Booth in that meeting? A. I believe so. They were all in together. Q. What did he state to you was the determination and purpose of that meeting? A. The purpose of that meeting was, as I was informed afterwards, to send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the borders, and to deliver prisoners, to lay Northern cities in ashes, and finally, to get after the members of the Cabinet, and kill the President. That was the main purpose. I heard that more than a thousand times, but never so much as at the time when I was informed it was the purpose of the meet. ing. I always considered it common braggadocia before. Q. What was the name of the officer who gave you this account of the proceedings of the meeting? A. Lieut. Cockerill. Q. To what portion of the service did he beleng, do you know? A. To the 2d Virginia regiment, I believe, and the same company that Capt. Beall belonged to—the captain who was executed at Governor's Island. Q. Was anything said as to what part Capt. Beall—the one afterwards executed—was to play in these movements at the North! A. Cockerill told me Beall was on detached service, and we would have at him. would hear of him. Q. Cockerill was a member of that meeting, I understood you to say? A Yes, sir. Q. Did you while there see Booth and Cockerill associated together? A. I did not see them particularly. I saw them all in a crowd together. Q. Booth was associating with all the officers? A. He was associating with a great many of them. Q. Did you know of any other secret association or meeting, having similar objects, at any time in the service with which you have been connected! A. I heard of the existence of secret orders for certain purposes to assist the Confederacy.] heard one namevery frequently called the name of one order, the "Golden Circle," and several times I heard the name of the "Sons of Liberty. Q. How many years do you state you were in

the Confederate service! A. Not quite three years. Q. State whether, during the last year or two—since the reverses of the Confederacy have commenced—it has not been freely and frequently spoken of in the rebel service, as an object finally to be accomplished, the assassination of the President of the United States! A. Yes, sir: I heard that very often. Q. Have you not heard it spoken of freely in the streets of Richmond, among those connected with the rebel Government? A. Yes, sir. Q. About what time—when is the latest you can now recall having heard declarations of that sort at Richmond? .. At the time after the battle of Chancellorsville, when I do not know what general it was, but believe it was General Kilatrick, was on a raid near Richmond; at that time I heard it; I was in Richmond on a furlough at the same time. Q. Whenever and wherever spoken of, do I understand you to say that this sentiment of the necessity of the assassination of the President of the United States was generally assented to in the service! A. Yes, sir. Q. The "detached service" of which you speak, on which these parties were which you speak, on which these parties were to be sent, you say related to Canada and the destruction of the Northern cities along the Canada frontier? A. It was outside of the Confederate lines—either here in the Northern cities or in Canada. Q. Did you understand that the "detached service" was to be performed in that direction along the Canada frontier and in our Northern cities? A. This "detached service" was a nickname in the "detached service" was a nickname in the Confederate army for such purposes. Q. It meant that sort of warfare! A. Yes, sir. Q. You spoke of laying the Northern cities in ashes; did you understand that that was the mode in which that warfare was to be conducted, by firing our cities? A. Yes, sir; by firing the cities down and getting the people dissatisfied with the war, and by that means to bring forward a revolution amongst the

to bring forward a revolution amongst the people in the North. That was the purpose. No cross-examination. MRS. MARY HUDSPETH. a Witness called for the prosecution, being duly sworn, testified as tollows: By the Judge Advocate:—Q. Where do you reside? A. At Harlem, New York. Q. Will

vember last you were riding in the railroad cars of New York city, the Third avenue cars, and whether you observed that there were two men in the cars that attracted your attention, one of whom, on leaving the cars, dropped a letter, which you picked up ! A. I was going down to the city. There were two gentlemen in the car. Whether they were in or not when I got in I am not confident. I overheard their conversation; they were talking most earnestly; one of them said he would leave for Washington the day after to-morrow, and the other was going to Newburgh or Newbern that night. They left the car; the man that was sitting near me pushed his hat forward, and with that pushed his whiskers at the same time; they were false whiskers. The front face was much darker than it was under the whiskers. Q. Was he a young man? A. He was young. Q. Do you think you would recognize his features again? A. I think I should. Q. [Exhibiting to the witness the photograph of Booth, Exhibit No. 1.] Look at that and say whether it recalls him to you? A. The face is the same; he had a scar on his right cheek. Q. Was it on the cheek or neck? A. It was something like a bite, near the jawbone. Q. Did you judge from his conversation that he was a man of education and culture? A. He was a man of education, and the other was not. The other's name was Johnson. Q. Did you observe his hands? Did he seem to have been a man who had led a life of ease or not? A. The hand that was ungloved was very beautiful; the other hand had a gauntlet on. They exchanged letters in the cars. The one who had false whiskers put back the letters in his pocket, and I saw a pistol in his belt. Q. Did any of the conversation fall on your ears! Were you able to hear it? A. I overheard him say he would leave for Washington the day after to-morrow. Q. That is the one who had the ungloved hand and false whiskers? A. Yes; and the other was very angry because it had not fallen on him to go to Washington; he had been sent for to some place by a messenger. Q. You say he seemed very angry because it had not fallen to his lot to go to Washington instead of the other? A. Yes, sir. I had letters of my own to post at the Nassau Street Post Office; one of them lett about 26th or 27th street, and as he left I moved up into his place, the car was crowded; my daughter said that I had dropped one of my letters. She picked something up and gave it to me. When I went down to the brokers', where I was going with some gold, I went to take out of my pocket book, and I saw an envelope with two letters in it. I thought it of importance because of the conversation. Q. Are you certain it is the envelope with the let-ters dropped by one of these men? A. It must have been, because I saw them exchange letters, and there was no one else at that seat. Q Was it picked up at the point where they were sitting? A. Yes, just at the end of my dress. Q. Would you recognize the envelope if you were to see it? A. Yes, sir. Q. [Exhibiting an envelope with two letters.] Look at that, and see if it is the same envelope and letter.

A. It is the same. Q. Were both letters in that envelope as you now have them! A. Yes, The letters were then presented and read to the Commission, as follows:
"DEAR LOUIS: The time has at last come

that we have all so wished for, and upon you everything depends. As it was decided before you left, we were to cast lots. Accordingly we did so, and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. When you remember the fearful, solemn vow that was taken by us, you will feel there is no draw-back—Abe must die, and now. You can choose your weapons. The cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once, and might again. Johnson, who will give this, has been like an entered demonstrate the meeting because the raged demon since the meeting, because it has not fallen upon him to rid the world of the monster. He says the blood of his gray haired father and his noble brother call upon him for revenge, and revenge he will have; if he canrevenge, and revenge he will have; if he cannot wreak it upon the fountain head, he will
upon some of the blood-thirsty generals. Butler would suit him. As our plans were all
concocted and well arranged we separated,
and as I am writing—on my way to Detroit—
I will only say that all rests upon you. You
know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so perfect and complete that with guises are so perfect and complete, that without one knew your face, no police telegraphic despatch would catch you. The English gentleman, Harcourt, must not act hastily. Remember, he has ten days. Strike for your home, strike for your country; bide your time, but strike sure. Get introduced, congratulate him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends. Do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortnight. Enclose this note together with one of poor Leenea. I will give the reason for this when we meet. Return by Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but duty calls me to the West; you will probably hear from me in Washington. Saunders is doing us no good in Canada.

"Believe me, your brother in love, "CHARLES SELBY." [The original of the foregoing is attached to this record, and marked Exhibit No. 1.] "ST. Louis, October 21, 1864. "DEAREST HUSBAND: Why do you not come home? You lett me for ten days only, and you now have been from home more than two weeks. In that long time only sent me one short note—a few cold words—and a check for money, which I did not require. What has come over you! Have you forgotten vour wife and child! Baby calls for papa until my heart aches. We are so lonely without you. have written to you again and again, and, as a last resource, yesterday wrote to Charlie begging him to see you and tell you to come home. I am so ill, not able to leave my room if I was I would go to you wherever you were if in this world. Mama says I must not write any more, as I am too weak. Louis, darling, do not stay away any longer from your heart-broken wife. LEENEA."

[The original of the foregoing is annexed to this record, and marked Exhibit No. 3.] Q. At what time in November did you pick up this envelope and these letters? A The day Gen. Butler left New York. I cannot tell the precise date, but Gen. Scott told me he had left that morning. Q. Was that after the Presidential election in November? A. Yes, sir. Q. What did you do with these letters after you examined them and found their character? A. I took them first to Gen. Scott. whe asked me to read them to him. He said he thought it was of great importance, and asked me to take it to Gen. Dix. I did so, and gave it to Gen. Dix. Q. You say the men ex-changed letters. Which was giving letters to the other; the large or the small man? A. They exchanged twice; the larger one gave them to the one next to him, and he handed them back and they were exchanged again. Q. Did you see more than one? A. Yes, sir. Q The smaller one, or educated one, said he would leave for Washington the second day after A. Yes; "the day after to-morrow." No crossexamination.

G. W. BUNKER, witness for the prosecution, testified that he had been connected with the National Hotel nearly five years. Knew John Wilkes Booth, and think he made the National his home when in the city. His associates in the hotel generally were John McCulclates in the notel generally were John McCulllough, an actor, and John P. Wentworth, of Chicago, both of whom roomed with him a portion of the time. He also roomed with Mr. McArdle, agent of Edwin Forrest, while he was rooming with Mr. McCulleugh. The three occupied the same room. Booth's last arrival at the hotel was on the 8th of April, and he remained there until the assassingtion of the President. Did not know John H. Surratt by President. Did not know John H. Surratt by name. Booth had a great many callers that he (witness) knew by sight but not by name. Knew this small one (pointing to O'Laughlin) with black whiskers and imperial, by sight, but not by name. Did not recognize any one among the other prisoners. Booth was not at the National Hotel during the month of Octo-ber, 1864. He arrived there November 9; occupied room 20; left on early train morning of 11th. Arrived again November 14, and left en the 16th. His next arrival was December 12; the 16th. His next arrival was December 12; left December 17, morning train. Arrived again December 22; left 24th, 11.15 a. m. train. Arrived again December 31; left January 10, 1865, 7 30 p. m. Arrived again January 12; left 29th, 7.30 p. m. train; occupied room 50%. Arrived again February 22; occupied room 231, in company with John P. H. Wentworth and John McCullough. Wentworth went into this room at the suggestion of Mr. Merrick, clerk, as they were short of rooms. Booth left February 18, 8.15 a. m. train, closing his account to date, inclusive. His name does not appear to date, inclusive. His name does not appear on the register, but another room is assigned him, and his account commences March 1. without any entry upon the register of that date. 2d, 3d and 4th he is called at 8 a. m. 2ist March, pays \$50 on account, and left on 7.30 p.

March, pays \$50 on account, and left on 7.30 p.

m. train. Arrived March 25; room 231—to tea,
and left April 1, on an afternoon train. Arrived again April 8; room 228. Directly below
Booth is registered, of that date, the name of
A. Cox; residence not known; it was cut out
by some one who cut out the name of Booth.

WILLIAM E. WHEELER, witness for the pro-WILLIAM E. WHEELER, witness for the pros-ecution, testified that he resides at Chicopee,

Mass., and was at Montreal, Canada, last au-

you state whether or not in the month of No- | tumn, where he saw Booth and spoke to him.

Asked Booth if he was going to open a theater there, and he said no, and then left. He was accompanied by two men, one of whom was pointed out to him (witness) as George N. Saunders.

JOHN DEVENEY, Witness for the prosecution. testified that he lived in Washington, was well acquainted with Booth, and was at Montreal, Canada, from last July to the 3d or 4th of February. The first time I saw Booth in Canada he was talking with George N. Saunders. I saw Mr. Thompson, Mr. Olay, Mr. Tucker and several others. They were pointed out to me, but I was not acquainted with those gentlemen. I asked Booth what he was doing there. I asked him, "Are you going to play here?" knowing that he was an actor. He said no, he was not. Said I, "What are you going to do?" Said he, "I just came here on a visit—a pleasure trip." I saw in the papers afterwards that he had been trying to make an engagement with Buckland, of the Theater Royal there; but I do not believe it. The next time I saw Booth was on the steps of the Kirkwood House, in this city, the night of the 14th of April, a few minutes before five, or between five and six o'clock. He was going into the hotel. I was standing talking to a young man named (lallan, I think, who works in one of the Departments. Just then Booth passed me going into the hotel, and turned around and spoke to me. I asked him when he came from Canada, for I did not know he had left there. He said he had been back some time, and was going to stay here some time, and would see me again. asked, "Are you going to play here again?" Said he, "No, I am not going to play again; I am in the oil business." I laughed and joked at that, it being a common joke to talk about the oil business. A few minutes afterwards I saw him coming down street on a bay horse. I took particular notice what kind of a looking rig he had on the horse. I do not know what made me do it. The next I saw of him I heard the speech and saw him jump out of the box at the theater, and when he fell he fell on one hand and one knee, and I recognized him. He fell with his face towards the audience. I said, "He is John Wilkes Booth, and he has shot the President." That is the last ever I saw of him, when he was running across the

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, witness for the prosecution, testified that he had met Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, once. That was when the army was lying opposite Vicksburg, at what is called Milliken's Bend and Young's Point. A little boat was discovered coming up on the opposite shore, apparently surreptitiously, trying to avoid detection, and a little tug was sent out from the navy to pick it up; when they got to it they found a little white flag sticking out of the stern of the row-boat, and Jacob Thompson in it; they brought him to Admiral Porter's flag-ship, and I was sent for and met him; I do not recollect new the ostensible business he had; there seemed to be nothing important at all in the visit, but he pretended to be under a flag of truce, and, therefore, he had to be allowed to go back again. I cannot say whether it was in January or February, 1863. It was the first flag of truce we had. He said he had been offered a commission—anything that he wanted; but knowing that he was not a military man, he preferred having something more like a civil appointment, and he had taken the place of an inspector general in t repel service, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, I think he said.

JOSEPH H. SIMONDS, Witness for the prosecution, testified that he was the business agent of Booth, and was engaged principally in the oil region. I did some little business for him in the city of Boston, which was entirely closed up before I left there. He owned a third undivided interest at first in a lease of 3% acres on the Alleghany river, near Franklin. It was bought by means of contracting to pay off the old debts of that lease and carry on the work. Afterward the land interest was bought, he furnishing one-half of the purchase money of the land interest, and owning one undivided third as before stated. The land interest cost \$4,000. He paid \$2,000, one-half of it. He also purchased, for \$1,000, an interest in an association there owning an undivided thirtieth of a tract. These interests were all that he pos-sessed in the oil regions; and he never realized a dollar from them. The first interest he acquired in any way was either in December, 1863, or January, 1864; I cannot say as to the date; it was only from his report to me that I knew of it; my first knowledge of it was in May, 1864. I accompanied him to the oil regions in June, 1864, for the purpose of taking charge of his business there. The whole amount invested by him in this Alleghany river property, in every way, was about \$5,000 and the other investment about \$1,000, making \$6,000 in all, all of which I know to have been a total loss to him. His business was entirely closed out there in the latter part of September, 1864; I think on the 27th of September. The conveyances were made over to his brother, Junius Brutus Booth, which was without compensation, the other was to me, in consideration of my services, for which I have never received any other pay. There was nothing paid him at all on either of them, and he paid all the expenses of the transfer and the con-

SAMUEL P. JONES, (blind.) witness for the prosecution, testified that he had resided in Richmond during the war. The nearest that I know to anything concerning a plot to assassinate the President, among the officers there is their common conversation in camp, as I would go about amongst them, and their conversations would be of this nature: that all suspicioned persons, or those kind of people they were not certain were of their way of thinking, they would hush up as soon as they came near them. But after I found out what I could learn in reference to these things, they were desperately anxious that any such thing as this should be accomplished. In a general way I have heard sums offered, to be paid with a Confederate sum, for any person or persons to go North and assessinate the President. I heard a citizen make the remark once that he would give from his private purse \$10,000 in addition to the Confederate amount to have the President assassinated-to bring him to Richmond, dead or alive. The rebel officers, as they would be sitting around their tent doors, would be conversing on such a subject a great deal. They would be saying they would like to see his head brought there, dead or alive, and they should think it could be done; and I have heard such things stated as that they had certain persons undertaking it. SAMUEL KNAPP CHESTER, witness for the prosecution, testified that he was by profession an actor; had known Booth about ten or eleven

years—for about six or seven years intimately. I think it was in November that I had a conversation with him, and I asked him why he was not acting, and he told me that he did not intend to act in this portion of country again; that he had taken his wardrobe to Canada, and ntended to run the blockade. The next time I met him was about the time we were to play Julius Cæsar, which we did play on the 25th of November; and it was either on the 24th or 25th that he asked me to take a walk with him, or asked if I knew some costumers, where he might get some dresses for his character in that play, and I asked him where his own wardrobe was. He said it was still in Canada, in charge of a friend, and I think he said, named charge of a friend, and I think he said, named Martin. I will not be positive, but I think he said it was in Montreal He did not say anything to me at all about the oil business then, that I remember. I met him, talking with some friends, on Broadway. After he left them, he said he had a better speculation than that on hand, and one they would not laugh at. Some time after that, I met him again and he again talked of this speculation, and asked me how I would like to go in with him. I told him I was without means, that I could not; and he said it did not matter, he always liked me and would furnish the means. He left me me and would furnish the means. He left me then in New York, and I received several let-ters from him from Washington, telling me he ters from him from Washington, telling me he was speculating in farms in lower Maryland and was sure to coin money, that I must go in with him. I paid very little attention to it. Then about the latter part of December or early in January—I will not be positive which it was—but late in December or early in January, he came to New York and came to my house. I then lived at No. 45 Grove street. He asked me to take a walk with him. We went out and went to a saloon known as the House of Lords, on Houston street. We remained there a considerable street. We remained there a considerable lime; I suppose an hour, eating and drinking. He had often mentioned this affair—that is, his speculation; but would never say what it was. If I would ask him what it was he would by he would tell me by-and-by. We left there and went to another saloon under the Revere House, and eat some oysters. We then started up Broadway. I thought it was time to go home and my way was down Bleecker street—that is, up Broadway from the corner of Houston—and I had to turn down Bleecker street to get to Grove street. I bade him good night. He asked me to walk a piece further up the street with him, and I did so. I walked a square—that is, to Fourth street, or next street. He asked me to walk up there with him, and I did so. He asked me to walk up Fourth street because his speculation; but would never say what it

that he could leave them. I still said I could not do it. He urged it and talked with me for, I suppose, twenty minutes or half an hour, and I still refused. He then told me that at least I would not betray him, and said I dare not. He said he could implicate me in the affair, any how. He said that the party were sworn any how. He said that the party were sworn and that if I attempted to be to y them. together, and that if I attempted to better y them I would be hunted down through life, I cannot remember it now; but still urging me, saying I had better go in I told him no, and bade him good night, and I went home. He told me I was wanted to open the back door of the theater at a signal. He mentioned Ford's theater, and urged that it would be very easy to do my part of the business. He said there were from fifty to a hundred persons in the affair. After I had declined going, I got a letter from him stating that I must come. This was the letter in which he told me it was sure to succeed. I wrote back that it was impossible; I would not come. Then, by return mail, I think, I got another letter, with \$50 enclosed, saying I must come, and must be sure to be there by Saturday night. I did not go. I had not been out of New York since last summer. When he came to New York he called on me again, and asked me to take a walk with him, and I did so. He told me that he had been trying to get another party to join him named John Matthews, and when he told him what he wanted to do that the man was very much frightened, indeed, and would not join him, and he said he would not have cared if he had sacrificed him. I told him I did not think it was right to speak in that manner. He said no, he was a coward, and was not fit to five. He them seled me again to join him; he told me I must do so. He said that there was plenty of money in the affair; that if I would do it I would never want again as long as I lived; that I would never want for money. He said that the President and some of the heads of the Government came to the theater very frequent-ly during Mr. Forrest's engagements. I still; urged him not to mention the affair to me to think of my poor family. He said he would provide for my going with him. I still refused. He said he would ruin me in the profession if I did not go. I told him I could not help that, and begged of him not to mention the affair to me. When he found I would not go, he said he honored my mother and respected my wife, and he was sorry he had mentioned this affair to me, and told me to make my mind easy, he would trouble me about it no more. I then returned him the money he sent me. He said he would not allow me to do so, but that he was very short of funds—so very short that either himself or some of the party must go to Richmond to obtain means to carry out their designs. He said, however, that there was plenty of money in the enterprise. One week previous to the assassination we were in the House of Lord's restaurant, in New York, sit-ting at a table, and had not been there long before he exclaimed, striking the table, "What an excellent chance I had to kill the President, if I had wished, on inauguration day!" He said he was as near the President on that day as he was to me. He never indicated to me how he expected to get the President from the box to the stage without being caught. He stated, however, at one time that the particular enterprise of capturing the President and heads of the Government had been given up, and that in consequence he was selling off the horses he had bought for the purpose. He did not state to me what mode of proceeding had been substituted for that, but simply that that one had been given up.

he wanted to tell me about that speculation. walked up there with him, and when we got

into an unfrequented portion of the atreet, he stopped and told me then that he was in a

stopped and told me then that he was in a large conspiracy to capture the heads of the Government, including the President, and take them to Richmond. I asked him if that was what he wished me to go in. He said it was. I told him I could not do it, that it was an impossibility; only to think of my family. He said he had two or three thousand dollars that he could leave them. I still said I could not do it. He urged it and taked with me for.

YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE. MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

BOOTH'S PREPARATIONS AT THE

HIS ACCOMPLICES AT FORD'S. HOW HE ESCAPED.

Our report of the testimony yesterday closed with that of David Stanton. The charges and specifications were given in full, and this report is resumed, commencing with the testimony of-

D. C. READ, witness for the prosecution, who testified that he knew John H. Surratt when he saw him, but had no personal acquaintance he saw him, but had no personal acquaintance with him. Saw him last on the 14th of April, the day of the assassination, standing on the street, below the National, about half-past two o'clock. He was dressed in a country cloth suit, very fine in texture and appearance. He had a round-crowned hat. Noticed his spurs as he passed particularly; a pair of new brass-plated spurs, with a very large rowel. Surratt bowed to him (witness) as he passed.

JAMES M. PUMPHREY, witness for the prosecution, testified that he kept a livery stable, and that Booth came to his stable about twelve and again about four o'cleck on the lith; he

and again about four o'cleck on the 11th; he said he wanted a horse at 4 o'clock that day; he wanted a sorrel he used to ride, but I could not let him have it, and I gave him a bay mare about thirteen or fourteen hands high. I have never seen her since. When he first came in company with Surratt, he asked me if I was the proprietor, and I said yes. He wanted a horse. Said I, "You will have to give me reference or security; I don't know you." "Well," says he, "You have read about me." "Well," says l, "Who are you, if I have read about you!" He said he was J. Wilkes Booth. I said I didn't know whether he was J. Wilkes Booth, and Surratt spoke up, and said, "This is John Wilkes Booth." I then let him have the horse. This was sount one month or sive the horse. This was about one month or six weeks before the assassination. He also asked for a tie-rein. I told him not to hitch by the bridle, but to get a boy to hold him if he should have to stop. He said he was going to Grover's Theater to write a letter, and he would put her into a stable at back of that. I told him if he couldn't set a boy to get a bootblack. He said he was going to take a pleasure ride, and asked where was a good place to go to, and asked how about Crystal Springs. I said it was a good place, but rather early to go to. That was between four and five o'clock. I have never seen Booth since.

RUFUS STABLER testified :- I keep a livery stable on G street. Was acquainted with Booth, Surratt and Atzerodt. They were together at my stable down to about the 29th or 31st of March, and would come together three or four times a day sometimes. Surratt kept two horses, and permitted Atzerodt to ride them several times. Atzerodt told me that Surratt had been to Richmond, and coming back he had got into difficulty, and that the detectives were after him. This was in the early part of April.

PETER FLATTAVULL testified:—I keep the restaurant near Ford's Theater. I saw Booth in the restaurant on the evening of the 14th of April, just about ten, or a little after ten that April, just about ten, or a little after ten that night. He walked into the bar and called for some whisky. I handed him the bottle of whisky and a tumbler. I didn't give him water at once, as is usual. He called for water, I gave it to him. He put some money on the counter and went right out. I did not observe where he went. I only saw him go out from the hear. I did not hear the report of a pistol. the bar. I did not hear the report of a pistol. After he went out, it was about 8 or 10 minutes before I heard the President was assassinated, Am acquainted with Herold, and saw him either the night of the murder or the night previous to that. He came into my place. I was behind the bar. He asked me if John Booth had been there that afternoon. I told him I had not been there myself all that afternoon. He seked me if I had not seen him. I said no, and he went right out. Have known Herold ever since he was a boy

SERGT. Jos. M. Dyn testified: On the evening of the 14th of April last was sitting in front of Ford's Theater about half-past nine, and observed several persons whose appearance excited my suspicions, conferring together on the pavement in front of the theater. The first that attracted my notice was an elegantly dressed gentleman that came out of the passage and commenced conversing with a rough-looking party. Then there was another joined them, and the three conversed together. After they had conversed awhile, and it was drawing had conversed awhile, and it was drawing near the end of the second act, the well-dressed one, who appeared to be the leader, said, "I think he will come out now," referring, I suppose, to the President. The President's carriage was standing there. They waited awhile, and several gentlemen came down and went in and had a drinkin the saloon below. Then, after they went up, the best dressed gentleman stepped into the saloon and waited long enough to take a drink. He came out in a style as though he was becoming intoxicated. He stepped up and whispered to the roughest looking one of the three, and then went into the passage that leads from the stage to the street. Then the smallest one stepped up just as the well-dressed one appeared sgain and called out the time. He started up street and remained awhile and came down again and called the time again. Then I began to think there was something wrong. Presently he went up and called the time again louder than before. I think it was ten minutes after 10. Then he started at a fast walk up the street. The best dressed one then went inside the theater. I started for a saloon, and had just time to get down to it and order oysters, when a man came running in and said the President was shot. Q. Do you recognize the well-dressed person from the person I now show you? [Photograph of Booth.] A. That is the man. His moustache was heavier and his beard longer, though. Q. Do you recognize the features? A. Yes, that is the man. These are his feanear the end of the second act, the well-dressed to walk up there with him, and I did so. He asked me to walk up Fourth street because Broadway was crowded; he said Fourth street tures exactly. Q. I wish you to give, if you was not so full of people as Broadway, and